THREE CENTS

GRANT AND CONKLING

Entertained by the Saturday Club at Their Regular May Dinner.

Mexico and Our Commercial Relations With It Discussed.

Speeches by the Ex-President and the Ex-Senator The Chicago Convention.

A Reference to "Bosses" and Other Pointed and Sarcastic Allusions.

NEW YORK, May 6 .- A great mass of many hued flowers arose from the center of the large round table in the Hotel Brunswick, at which the members and guests of the Satur-day Night club enjoyed their May dinner last Mr. Clark Boll, president of the club, occupied the seat of honor, and at his right sat Gen. Grant, and next to the general sat Roscoe Conkling. The other gentlemen present were Senator J. N. Camden, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, the Hon. James S. T. Stranahan, Carl Formes, Judge Edgar M. Cullen, Charles A. Sumner, Douglas Taylor, H. F. Dimock, Charles F. March, Henry Have-Dimock, Charles F. March, Henry Have-meyer, Howard Carrell, S. P. Avery, W. S. Andrews, William Belden, Courtland Palmer, the Hon. John H. Starin, John H. Watson, S. B. Elkins, William H. Guion, George A. While members and guests were sipping their coffee the veteran baritone Carl sipping their coffee the veteran baritone Carl Formes sang a couple of songs, which were warmly applauded. The second one, the singer said, was a warrior's song, which he gave in henor of Gen. Grant. A few laughterprovoking jokes suggested by some of the most distinguished of the guests put the company in a very happy mood, and the speeches which followed attracted the closest atten-

GEN. GRANT'S SPEECH.

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Gen Graat rose with apparent reluctance in response to the calls for a speech. He said he had done all that he could to divert the attention of Chairman Bell from his intention of having set speeches by trying to get up jokes on the democratic gentlemen present in the hope of passing a pleasant evening in that way. It was always a great infliction upon him to get upon his feet to make a speech. If he had anything to say on any particular subject he never had any trouble in saying it, provided he could sit down. Gen. Grant co pilmented the singing of Mr. Carl Formes, but confessed that he was so unfortunate subject he never had any trouble in saying it, provided he could sit down. Gen. Grant co plimented the singing of Mr. Carl Formes, but confessed that he was so unfortunate himself as not to know one tune from another. At this ex-Senator Conkling smiled softly, upon perceiving which the speaker added: "And I do not believe that Mr. Conkling knows any more about music that I do." The general spoke earnestly on the subject of the relations between this country and Moxico. He said he had taken a very deep interest in the cultivation of friendly relations with our southern neighbor. The United States had heretofore neglected a neighbor which was capable of great power of development. Its resources were simply wonderful, and the speaker hoped that henceforward, no matter which party was in power in this country, the most intimate relations would be maintained between the great and the little republics of this continent. "We must take our neighbor under our wing," said the general, "and help her to cultivate her own great resources, teaching her that it is for her best interest to maintain a close alliance with us." There were all of the essential elements of unlimited prosperity in the two countries, and the United States and Mexico, united in a friendly alliance, could be so strong that in case a combined war should be made upon them by all other countries they would be able to shut themselves in their shell and sustain themselves longer than the people attacking them could do without their prosustain themselves longer than the people attacking them could do without their products. In concluding his speech, Gen. Grant said that, as he had been a victim, he would like to get somebody else into trouble. He saw opposite him the Hon. John H. Starin, who had learned how to speak in congress, where members made speeches—which they neither knew how to write nor deliver—by having speeches written for them and getting them printed in the Congressional Record. The general said that he really would like to hear a congressman make an impromptu speech. In general said that he really would like to hear a congressman make an impromptu speech. In order to extricate Mr. Starin from his di-lemms Mr. Bell proposed the health of ex-Senator Coukling, and called upon the last-named gentleman for a neach. named gentleman for a speech.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING'S REMARKS. The ex-senator, who was greeted with much applause, said:

much applause, said:
"This dinner, I understand, is given to the
gentleman who has just resumed his seat, a
man who not long ago circled the world with
his travels, as he had before filled it with his man who not long ago circled the world with his travels, as he had before filled it with his deeds. Something said by him to-night will be ever associated with his name, as his name is forever associated with the destiny of this people. What was said of him and by him carried me back to an occasion on which I was present and on which he was not running two boats, with one foot in one and one in the other, but had both feet on one and the same, and in this one all his energy and in climations were embarked. It was the occasion on which we met by fair means to nominate Gen. Grant for president. I recollect—and for one never reflect but with pride or pleasure on the part I bore—a conference of 756 men, 420 of whom were sent for one specific purpose, and who were in honor bound before God and man to abide by their instructions. And yet they were besten. I believe, and I say it in all confidence, that the result of that convention put back this country ten years. Some one said when when I had one were well as the close when he were well as the close when he was here. dence, that the result of that convention put back this country ten years. Some one said when Napoleon lost Waterloo that the clock of age had been turned back six degrees. So did I believe when I sat in Chicago and saw it, and all the events of the checkered time I have since passed through show that the sorrowful work of that day cost the na-tion ten years of progress. What is, is right, they say, so what has occurred has happened. "One of my friends here to night is a leader One of my friends here to-night is a leader

One of my friends here to-night is a leader and example of the democratic party. Well, he and the rest of them are about to take control of the country; indeed they control it pretty well already. Two years ago the republican party came out with flying colors from the greatest battle it had ever fought, in which, though weighted down and struggling expirat heavy edds, it triumphed and gling against heavy odds, it triumphed and flow its banners in every state from sea to sea. To-day, in almost every state from sea to sea

To-day, in almost every state from sea to sea it lies prostrate."

Alluding to the growth and resources of Mexico Mr. Conkling said that it was eminently fit that the two North American republics should live on terms of close intimacy. He hoped that the people of both countries would appreciate the force of Gen. Grant's assertion that the interests of the United States and of Mexico should be made identical—commercially, socially, and politically. It cal—commercially, socially, and politically. It might be that the ex-president of the United States would be recognized as the leader of the great movement to help the republic of the great movement to help the republic of Mexico develop its resources and to bring about the natural commercial union of the two countries. Speaking of the importance of cultivating the Mexican trade the ex-sensitor said he hoped that some of the statesmen who were undertaking to shape the affairs of this country would find time to consider the \$100,000,000 of trade that awaited development in the republic south of us, and also of the additional millions of trade that would respond to the American enterprise in the the additional millions of trade that would respond to the American enterprise in the other South American countries. "When these statesmen shall turn away from that great issue—the finding out of what boy or what girl shall have a place in the government employ," stid Mr. Conkling, "perhaps they will give some attention to our commer-

cial relations with Mexico." Continuing the ex-schator said that many of those who were influential in shaping the affairs of the government were "merely playing push-pin over the rot and rubbish of low tricky politics."

"I believe," he went on, "we should be in affinity politically and commercially, and I hope we shall; and if after all which he has labored for, all he has done—not in the commonplace greatness of the word, but in the arduous greatness of deeds done, it falls to Gen. Grant's lot to be leader—no, sir, I ought to take that word back; it has become nowadays a word of reproach. If a man is a leader he is a boss; if a boss, no end of men whom I will not call snivelers, or charlatans, or humbugs, though before God and man you and I know they are such, are ready to pull down and deride bosses and array themselves against superiority. Il any man is a boss it is because by his actions he has demonstrated that he has a right to be so. I will therefore withdraw the term of leader, and say that if it falls to the general's lot to be the Moses and Aaron (names which my democratio friends here may not be familiar with, as I believe democrats never read the Bible) of this great amalgamation, he will add to the crown he wears a decoration which alone would be henor enough and over much for any distinguished citizen of our republic." would be honor enough and over much for any distinguished citizen of our republic,"

OTHER SPEECHES.

Mr. James S. T. Stranahan believed the completion of the East river bridge would bring about a closer and more friendly relationship between the people of New York and Brooklyn respectively. Mr. W. S. Andrews remarked that there was "no more gigantic fraud on the face of the earth than the present legistative system." Prof. Doremus spoke of the influence of science, and Mr. Courtland Palmer had something to say about the advanced views of the nineteenth century. Howard Carroll paid an enthusiastic tribute to ex-Senator Conkling, saying that "by his great advice, his great strength and his great presence he had in years gone by won for his party the greatest victories it had known," and he had no right now to give way to opposition and retige into private dife. His party still needed him. Other speeches followed, and the club adjourned. OTHER SPEECHES,

CHAFING UNDER EXPOSURE. The Democratic Bosses in Maryland Rise to Deny a Hamilton-Whyte Compact,

Special Dispatch. BALTIMORE, May 6.-The elaborate interiews and cards of denial in the Baltimore Day of last evening have been considerably discussed here to-day and variously com mented on. The purpose on the part of all concerned is to deny that there has been any bargain between Gov. Hamilton and the friends of Mayor Whyte, though it is not denied that Mayor Whyte's son met Gov. Hamilton at the house of correction, as stated.

Hamilton at the house of correction, as stated. The denial is as to the reported agreement. The governor complains that he was "misrepresented," and declares that he was at the house of correction "attending to business of the state," and Mr. W. Hollingsworth Whyte says he went to see the governor to get "executive elemency" for an individual in whom he took great interest. Whatever may come of the denials, it is certain that the democrats do not enjoy the airing they have been given by the publications upon the subject, and seem to fear a breach between the old-liners and the young democratic association which the coming city convention cannot close up.

close up. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson's card goes a long Hamilton's renomination; and the card from Mr. Mayor William Pinkney White does not say that he is not in favor of the same thing.

Sunday Trains Prohibited.

Apectof Dispates.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6.—A good deal of talk has been occasioned by an order from President Young, of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway, prohibiting the running of any trains on Sunday except those absolutely necessary. The Methodists have absolutely necessary. The Alcinolists have for years maintained a camp meeting at the Tippecanoe battle ground, on the line of the road, and the principal share of the receipts has been from the gate fee of 10 cents from persons carried on Sunday excursion trains. Other camp meetings in the state had made similar arrangement. Mr. Young's order. imilar arrangements. Mr. Young's order

You will, in future, run no excursion trains of Xon will, in inture, run no excession trains of any kind, for any purpose, on the Sabbath. This order applies to camp meeting trains. If Chris-tians cannot find other places for worship, this company will not violate divine and civil law and deny its employes the essential rest of the Sab-bath to carry them to camp meeting grounds.

If any employe has any conscientious scru-ples against Sunday work he is to be relieved

Father Kenny's Sutt for Masses. New YORK, May 6.—The Rev. Father Kenny, of St. Paul's Roman Catholic church,

corner of Court and Congress streets, has sued the estate of the late Rev. Father Maguire for pay for 160 masses said for the re-pose of the soul of Peter O'Hara, the Rev. Father Maguire having died after being paid for the services. He first asked \$12,000, but now makes application to the court to amend his complaint and make it \$16,000. He claims pay for other masses, which, with interest, will amount to \$20,000.

Rossa's Dynamite Brigade.

NEW YORK, May 6,-O'Donovan Rossa to lay established another branch of the Irish Revolutionary brotherhood here. About one nundred members were initiated. Capt. John Kerwin was elected president, and Dr. M. A. Farrie, secretary. Dynamite was declared to be the weapon of war. It was decided that a mass meeting be held to express views on the Philadelphia convention, which is said to disapproved by a majority of those present

The Payment of Masses.

CHICAGO, May 6 .- Before Judge Tully in he circut court here yesterday certain heirs contested the payment of a bequest to a priest of the Roman Catholic church to reimburse him for saying masses for the repose of the soul of the testator. The point urged by counsel for the heirs was that the money was expended for a superstitious use. The court held that the objection could not hold and that the bequest was valid under the state

The Apaches Met and Defeated.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6 .- A Times-Democra Hermosillo, Mex., special says an engagement took place yesterday at Sucquaechy canon, 193 miles southeast of here, between the Apaches and the federal troops, resulting in the defeat of the Indians, who sustained a loss of twelve killed and many wounded. The troops lost three killed and five wounded. The fight lasted an hour and forty minutes.

Three Murderers to be Hanged on One Day. LITTLE ROCK, May 6 .- United States Judge Parker sentenced the following men to be hanged on June 29: W. H. Finch (colored), for murdering William Grunkey,; Flualistoe, a Choctaw, for murdering Emanuel Cochran, and Martin Joseph (colored), who murdered Bud Devens. All the crimes were committed in the Indian territory.

Suit for Damages Against a Mayor, WATERBURY, CONN., May 6.—A suit for \$10,000 damages was yesterday brought against Greene Kendrick, mayor of this city, by William Clarke, a mechanic, for alleged criminal intimacy with the latter's wife.

Senator Anthony's Condition. PROVIDENCE, May 6 .- Senator Anthony's symptoms this evening are not quite so favor-able, though there is no material change FINERTY FIGHTS BACK.

He Says the Philadelphia Convention was Manipulated by a Mutual Admiration

Society. Special Dispatch CHICAGO, May 6 .- Alex. Sullivan, president of the new Irish National League, having in a recent interview sarcastically referred to the attitude of Congressman John F. Finerty in the Philadelphia convention, that gentleman to-day gives to the public a caustic reply. He charges that the convention was guilty of gross injustice in refusing him a hearing on his Irish emigration question, and comments upon the fact that the chairman, Congressman Foran, had the eyes of a lynx for Borland, of Louisville; Armstrong, of Georgia; Brown, of St. Louis; Sullivan, of Chicago, and others of that ilk, but was more purblind than a constitutional Albanian when the other side desired recognition. He denounces his treatment as rude and unreasonable on account of his personal independence, and goes on to say: "It is somewhat significant that most of the eastern papers held me up as 'the leader of the terrorists,' or the 'reactionists.' Surely neither Americans nor British could have been inspired by a supernatural power thus to misropresent me. It now makes little matter whence the 'inspiration' came or by what methods it was made effective. I found myself in the Philadelphia convention confronted on the one side by the suspicion of the Irish conservative element and on the other by the awkwardity concealed hostility Finerty in the Philadelphia convention, that the Irish conservative element and on the other by the awkwardly concealed hostility of the delegates, who considered that I should have swallowed the political medicine prescribed for me by the eminent doctors of the gathering without making wry faces or in any way showing that I presumed to possess a soul of my own.

any way showing that I presumed to possess a soul of my own. "I have nover sought, I shall never seek,

"I have never sought, I shall never seek, to control the national sentiments of my fellow countrymen for personal advancement, Manipulation may be the most effective, but it certainly is not the most honorable of patriotic or political methods.

"Justice to myself and others compels me to say that the Philadeiphia convention was not conducted on free and courteous principles. The floor was chiefly occupied by a mutual admiration society, the meaner planets of the artificial constellation revolving slavishly around the mysterious sun that gave at

of the artificial constellation revolving stav-ishly around the mysterious sun that gave at least temp rary life to their exotic system.⁹

The significance of this publication lies in the fact that in Irish circles to-day it is unanimously accepted as a declaration that the Finerty Irish element have nothing in common with the new league. Others con-sider it as throwing down the gage of battle at the Sullivan faction and prophesy that to the Sullivan faction, and prophesy that there is blood on the face of the moon. Be this as it may, it is certain that the letter has been productive of the greatest excitement in Irish circles to-day.

By Associated Press.

CIDCAGO, May 6.—At a meeting of the sixth ward land league to-day Hon. John F. Finerty, its delegate to the Philadelphia convention, reported. He said he went there to do his duty regardless of the political unpopularity which it might entail. He was, as a result misrepresented by the eastern press, which classed him with the dynamite faction. He favored supporting Parnell and would not antagonize the new league. Irishmen must rather suffer injustice than have the English government believe them not in harmony. Those who complained of want of free speech in Ireland should consider that there was no free speech in Philadelphia. By Associated Press.

FOREIGN FACTS.

Bradlaugh's Seat-Brazza and Stanley to Fight in Africa—The Pope's Demand on Cardinal McCloskey.

London, May 5.—If in the house of commons yesterday afternoon the motion for the previous question, pending the proposition of Sir Stafford Northcote that Mr. Bradlaugh be not allowed to take the oath, had been carried instead of being defeated, the effect would have been to prevent the putting of Sir Stafford's motion. The ultimate result would have been, therefore, that in the absence of any instructions from the laugh be not allowed to take the eath, had been carried instead of being defeated, the effect would have been to prevent the putting of Sir Stafford's motion. The ultimate result would have been, therefore, that in the absence of any instructions from the house, such as he had sought, the speaker would have been compelled to permit Mr. Bradlaugh to take the eath as he requested at the opening of the session. The successful operation of the previous question was the chief hope of the supporters of Mr. Bradlaugh, who announces that he has, in view of yesterday's developments, decided to visit his constituents and to formally tender his resignation as their elected representative.

Six hundred laborers on the Manitoba rail-way, between Minneapolis and Lake M nation as their elected representative.

PRENCH CLERGY MUST OBEY THE LAW. PRENCH CLEEGY MUST OBEY THE LAW.

PARIS, May 5.—In the senate to-day M. Batbic contended that the decision of the council of state which renders clergymen of all ranks liable to suspension of their stipefids, was a violation of the Concordat. He declared that the government had entered upon a downward course. M. Martin Feuillee, minister of justice, replied that the council faithfully interpreted the concordat. The state, he said, could not be left powerless in dealing with public worship. He would maintain the concordat and protect religious. ing with public worship. He would main tain the concordat and protect religions but would also exact obedience to the law.

WILL STANLEY AND BRAZZA FIGHT? Lisbon, May 6.—The latest advices from Leando state that the French gunboat Saggi-taire has visited the station of the Interna-tional association and hauled down the association's banner and hoisted the French fing A conflict is believed to be imminent between M. de Brazza and H. M. Stanley.

A DEMAND ON THE CARDINAL. LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch to the Stand LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch to the Sand-ard from Rome says that Cardinal Jacobini, the papal secretary of state, has sent a cable dispatch to Cardinal McCloskey, of New York, asking whether it is true that he re-ceived Mr. Alexander Sullivan, president of the Irish National League of America, and demanding explanations if such is the fact.

Nearly Twenty Thousand.

Special Disputch.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The report of the landing officer at Castle Garden, as made to Superintendent Jackson yesterday, shows that 19,412 immigrants arrived here during last week. This is the largest number for any one week thus far this season. Of these I,097 were landed yesterday, the steamship W. A. Scholten, from Amsterdam, bringing 683, and the State of Alabama, from Glasgow, 414. Supt. Jackson said: "I expect that the arrivals of immigrants will be still more numerous next week than they were this week, and that the ratio of increase will continue during the third and fourth weeks of the present month. The tide of arrivals is usually larger during the third week in May than at any other time in the year." Accord-ing to present indications upward of one hundred thousand immigrants will arrive her this month. The steamship agents report that the passengers booked for this country are sufficient to occupy the steerage accommoda-tion from now until the middle of June. Nearly three-fourths of the immigration this year will be from Germany.

Horrible Work of Lightning.

WINONA, MINN., May 6 .- During a light thunder shower here this afternoon three little daughters of Jabob Morowiz were playing in the street under an umbrella when they were struck by lightning. The two older girls, aged 9 and 11 years, were instantly killed, and the third, aged 6 years, was somewhat paralyzed on the right side, but will recover. The clothing of the children ignited, and was considerably burned before the hortified raitives could reach the scene. rified relatives could reach the scene

Refusing to Release the Pocasset Murderer. Boston, May 6 .- In the supreme court yesterday afternoon an application was made counsel for Charl's F. Freeman, who killed his child at Pousset in April, 1879. States senator, while under religious excitement, for the release of Freeman on bail, on the ground that he

is now a sen- man. Chief Justice Morton said the full court did not feet that the time had arrived when, after exposure to the templation of the world, Freeman might not have a resurrence of the religious excitement, and refused to admit him to bail. If the attorney general, after further examination of the case, should see fit to nolle pro, the indictment, the court would acquiesce. If, however, the case was pressed for trial, a special session would be convened for that purpose at Barnstable.

BATTLE OF THE BAKERS.

Serious Riots in Vienna-Work of the Socialists-The Labor Outlook in this

VIENNA, May 6,-Little progress seems to have been made toward adjusting the gricv-auces which caused the bakers' assistants here aucos which caused the bakers' assistants here to go on a strike. Last night 1,000 of the strikers engaged in a riot at the assembly rooms. The furniture in the rooms was destroyed and the windows broken. The rioters then threw up a barricade in the street to enable them to resist the police, who had been summoned to quell the disturbance, and who had a difficult time in subduing the infuristed meb. Simultaneously with this outbreak a demonstration was made in another part of the city by 400 more strikers, who attacked the building occupied by the bakers' association, the doors and windows of which they broke. Both parties of rioters were finally dispersed.

The representatives of over 3,000 bakers met in the Ferein hall, on the Angasse, this afternoon, and finally agreed to carry on the strike which has been going on for semething more than a fortnight. This action was not strike which has been going on for something more than a fortnight. This action was not taken without dispute, many of the bakers being alarmed by the pressure of the people, who get white bread only with difficulty and at an increased cost, and by the strange attitude of the government in bringing from all parts of the empire nearly 1,000 expert military bakers, and of the confectioners, who have been induced to agree to turn outcertain fine grades of rolls and sweet bread. As the price of bread is regulated by law according to weight and fineness, it cannot be increased directly, but indirectly it is greatly exaggerated by the difficulty of procuring it, the middlemen, and not the makers, getting the profit, the employing bakers actually gutering losses in trade and in the difficulty of securing competent workmen.

There is an exceedingly angry feeling existing, which may at any moment result in a renewal of the riotous outbreaks of Friday and readers.

ing, which may at any moment result in a renewal of the riotous outbreaks of Friday and yesterday. These outbreaks are undoubtedly aidest, and aided intentionally, by the socialist elements of various sorts for their own purposes. Resolutions were passed to-day condemning the action of the government in aiding the compleying bakers by giving them skilled assistance from the army posts, and claiming that their claims were just, and could be easily enforced if they were allowed alone to settle with their employes. The journeymon's demands are not light. They want an increase of 33 per cent. in wages, a reduction of 20 per cent. in hours of work, and better food and lodging. The bake houses are also claimed to be unwholesome and ill ventilated. Several speeches made during the meeting were by members of the union, who are openly connected with socialist organizations.

Chicago, May 6.—A number of conferences between the striking bricklayers and the employers have taken place the past two days, and as a consequence it is confidently announced that the men will return to work to-morrow. It is contended that concessions have been made on both sides, but the men renewal of the riotous outbreaks of Friday

Kinney Tobacco company in Twenty-second street, New York, Saturday, and were paid off. A detachment of police was present and the best of order was maintained. The girls were informed by the cashier that they might consider themselves discharged, and that if they desired to return to the employment of they desired to return to the employment of the company they should make application as new hands. A meeting of the strikers was subsequently held in the west side Germania assembly rooms. Great confidence in the ultimate success of the strike was expressed.

SQUELCHING SANBORN.

Gov. Butler will no Longer Recognize Him as Secretary of the Board of Health. Bosron May 6 .- Gov. Butler has sent a let-

ter to the state board of health, in which he says that he received a letter from Mr. Sanborn, secretary of the board, in February last, in relation to his (the governor's) inquiries as to the number of the dead bodies sold from Tewksbury, which he considers unparalleled as a piece of impertinence. He was so convinced as to the impropriety of this letter that on Feb. 21 he dictated a letter to the chairman of the board, which, upon reflection, he did not send for various reasons. He also re-ceived another letter from Sanborn dated May 1, which he also considered so impertment that he requested Sanborn to address him no that he requested Sanborn to address him no further communications on any subject, ex-cept in answer to inquiries. The governor says: "Notwithstanding this, I received an-other letter from Sanborn, stating that the attorney general had given the board two opinions." The governor says one opinion was not given to the board, but to the execu-tive, and the other was entirely unofficial. He appeals to the board to require Sanborn to cease from distracting the attention of the ex-scutive from other important and laborious cease from distracting the attention of the ex-exutive from other important and laborious duties by a continual, importanent, and un-sought correspondence. He cannot refuse to receive communications from him as long as he is on organ of the board, and he is loath to refuse all communications from the board, and should only do so as a last measure of self de-fense. He does not consider Sanborn an of-fers of the government. His amountment has Seer of the government. His appointment has not been consented to by any governor since 1879. Neither has be taken the eaths required by the laws of the state necesstary to qualify him as an officer. Such being his condition he cannot consent to Samborn's acting further as secretary of the board, nor can he allow any money drawn from the treasury to be used under his direction.

John Kelly and Ben Hutler.

LOWELL, MASS., May 6 .- Hon. John Kelly, of New York, lectured before a large audience in Huntington hall this evening on the ill treatment of Ireland by the English government. The lecture was in aid of St. Peter's Orphan asylum. The speaker was introduced by Gov. Butler. In the course of his remarks the speaker said all the famous Butlers, whose names were inscribed on the early annals of New York and Pennsylvania, were from Irish stock, a statement which elicited loud marks of satisfaction from the audience.

A Candidate for Senator.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6 .- George Hearst, the unsuccessful democratic candidate for governor of this state, is mentioned as the coming democratic candidate for United States senator. He is very wealthy, and con-trols the Examiner, the leading democratic POPE TO CARDINAL.

An Antograph Letter of Love and Thanks to McCloskey and to the Faithful

The following is a translation of an auto-graph letter from his holiness the Pope to his eminence Cardinal McCloskey. It was delivered to the cardinal Friday by a special mes

eminence Cardinal McCloskey. It was delivered to the cardinal Friday by a special messenger:

To our beloved son, John McCloskey, cardinal priest of the holy Roman church, of the title of Sancia Maria Supra Mineryan, archbishop of New York—Beloved Son, heaith and apostolic benediction: It was a source of very great by it to it to receive a copy of the fourth diocesian syned of New York, held by you in your metropolitan church in November last, containing also the statutes of the preceding syneds. We rejoice exceedingly, beloved son, to see that you have labored so successfully in the discharge of that duly of the passonal work which the holy council of frent has so carnestly recommended to the attention of all the bisnops, and we are filled with the firm trust that your shal and that of those who labor with you for the spread of Catholic faith and worship, for the preservation of ecclesiantical discipline amongst clerry and laity, and for the salvation of souls, will be blessed with richest fruits throughout your diocese. But this is only one of the evidences of your saceniotal seal and pastoral vigilance. Your lie is filled with shining examples, and we cannot permit this copperunity to make the volume of the selficial should be sufficiently to make the your sucception and our love. We are aware, beloved son, with what care you study to imbute the youth of your diocese, especially those destined for the service of the altar, with the sound teaching of the Angelic Doctor drawn from the fountain head, after the method recommended by us. We know with what uncersing fidelity you, together with your clercy and shirting have always striven to add the apostalic see in the patiful extremities into which it has seen forced by the evil times and the malice of men. Whereupon, we have longed to express to you our deep sense of gratitude and affection, and through you to make known our gratitude and of the church who, bound to us by the bonds of finial piety, ian not, particularly in these days of tria, to second our wishe

Cardinal McCloskey to-day celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of his appointment as archbishop of New York. He was made a cadinal in 1875, and is now more than 73 years old. Yesterday he received from Pope Lee XIII what is said to be the only autograph letter ever sent by the Pope to an American exclusivation.

A CLEVER CAPTURE.

A Young Englishman and His Theft of \$75,000 in Diamonds. NEW YORK, May 6 .- James Henry Marri-

tt, a young Englishman, for years a trusted clerk and salesman in the large jewelry and diamond house of Franz Kramer, No. 1 Rue de la Paix, Paris, mysteriously disappeared on the seventh of March last with \$75,000 worth of diamonds belonging to his employer. The police were promptly informed of Marriott's disappearance, and an extensive search was instituted for the missing man, but not the slightest clew to his whereabouts was obtained by the shrewd detectives. It was at first supposed that Marriott had fallen into the hands of thieves, who, after robbing him of the diamonds which he estried, had killed him and made away with his body. There were many points unearthed during the inquiries made by the secret police which tended to support the theory advanced. The firm had the utmost confidence in their salesman, and for a time they would not allow the least shadow of suspicion to rest on him. Several days after Marriott had vanished, Marie Peseux, a comery young woman of 19, the mistress of the missing salesman, also was suddenly lost sight of. It was subscapped to the search of the surjective learned that she and field to England de la Paix, Paris, mysteriously disappeared also was suddenly lost sight of. It was subs-quently learned that she had fied to England, and to a female companion of here she said she intended joining her lover there. It was not until then that the truth came out robbery of the diamonds. The trail was closely followed. The Parisian detectives were often at the heels of the dishonest salesman, but, apparently by accident, he al-ways managed to escape from their clutches. In London the clew was first taken up, and the secret agents in pursuit of the fugitive there learned that he had attempted to disthere learned that he had attempted to dis-pose of some of his plunder. He attempted to make a sale at one of the first houses in that city, but when he was asked how it was he came by the stones he ran out of the store and escaped. The diamonds which he left behind him were handed over to the Scot-land Yard police, and thus afterward came into the hands of the French authorities. Marriott with his mistress soon afterward fled from England, and the pair reached this city by steamer on the twelfth of last month. The stolen stones were successfully The stolen stones were successfully smuggled into this city by Marie, the greater portion of them being sewed up in her muff and the remainder concealed in her pincushion. The young woman a few days ago was seen on Broadway, and, on ac-count of the diamonds with which she was decked, attracted attention. Policeman Blond, of the West Thirtieth street station, learned that she had attempted to sell some of the jewelry to a diamond dealer on his post. His suspicions were aroused, and for the last few days Marie has been tracked about town. She went to Staten island yes-terday, and on her return to this city met Marriott in the Battery park, where they were arrested. At their rooms, No. 219 West Twenty-third street, the whole of the valu-ables stolen by Marriott were last night re-covered.

Marriott and Marie Percux, his mistress," were arraigned in the police court to-day. He was held. The girl was discharged, but rushed to her lover and flung herself sobbing into his arms. She is in a delicate condition. Marriott is much depressed. He says he conlessed, relying on police promises of immunity if he told where the goods were. He claims to have been given the diamonds to sell.

The Spring Election at Winchester.

WINCHESTER, VA., May 6 .- A mass convention of the democrats of this place was held last night at court house hall. The nomina

last night at court house hall. The nominations for city officers were as follows: Treasurer—Scott H. Hansbrough; aldermen at large—John H. Crebs and James H. Belt.
Alderman: 1st ward—L. T. F. Grim; 2d ward—T. N. Lupton; 3d ward—H. Clay Krebs; 4th ward—George E. Bushnell.
Councilmen: 1st ward—H. S. Baker, J. T. Maxwell, F. A. Graichen; 2d ward—H. M. Baker, Theodore Windle, Bruce Gibson; 3d ward—C. F. Eichelberger, James Bard, George F. Glaize; 4th ward—John J. Williams, Henry Kinzel; William H. Baker.

NEW YORK, May 6 .- The steamer Alaska, Capt. Murray, from Liverpool and Queens town, which arrived here to-day, made the trin from Queenstown in six days, twentythree hours, and forty-eight minutes, thus beating her former time of seven days, one hour and fifty minutes, which had heretofore been the quickest time on record.

The Quickest Time on Record.

Seventy Lives Were Lost. VICTORIA, B. C., May 6.-Later news as to

the burning of the steamer Grappler increases the extent of the calamity. At least seventy lives were lost. Only two bodies have been recovered. The survivors give harrowing accounts of the disaster.

Secretary Chandler in Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., May 6.—Secretary Chan-dler arrived this afternoon from Washington, having been called here on account of the dangerous illness of his mother.

KEEPING FAITH WITH DEATH

Joaquin Miller Redeems a Promise Made to His Divorced and Now Dead Wife.

The Pledge Was Made at Her Request in the Days Before Trouble Began.

The Survivor Was to "Write the Other Well Before the World and Let None Do Her Memory Wrong."

The Story of "Minnie Myrtle's " Life as Maid, Wife, and Mother.

San Francisco Chronicie, She seemed to see wreck and storm and separation for us on the arena of life love before it came, and even while we were newly married, very hopeful, young and strong and happy. And so, twenty years ago this spring, while we were living in the top of a house on Fulton street, San Francisco, No. 421, with this singular and sad notion in her head, she one evening half playfully said that, whatever came to us, if I died first she would write me well before the world and let none do my memory wrong. And she exacted the same promise of me. And from that time, so far from forgetting the foolish covenant, she reminded me of it ever after. She reminded me of it in this city only a few days before her death, last May. In the fulfillment of this promise I now undertake the most delicate and most difficult task. For it is on my conscience that the occasion is opportune and that I cannot well conclude these sketches of my life in the Sierras in this journal without trying, after a year's delay, to keep this covenant and solemn promise of twenty years ago. It was while I was riding Mossman & Miller's pony express from Walla Walla to Millersburg, in the mines of Idaho, in the summer of 1861, that I first was attracted by her writings in the newspapers. I wrote her and had replies. Then when I came down from the mountains and embarked in journalism she wrote to me, and our letters grow ardent and full of affection. Then I mounted my horse and rode hundreds of miles through the valleys and over the mountains, till I came to the sea, at Port Orford, then a flourishing mining town, and there first saw "Minnie Myrtie." most difficult task. For it is on my conscience

LOVE AT PIRST SIGHT.

Myrtle.'

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

Tall, dark, and striking in every respect, this first Saxon woman I had ever addressed had it all her own way at once. She knew nothing at all of my life, except that I was an expressman and country editor. I knew nothing at all of hers, but I found her with her kind, good parents, surrounded by brothers and sisters, and the pet and spoiled child of the mining and lumber camp. In her woody little world there by the ses she was literally worshipped by the rough minera and lumbermen, and the heart of the bright and merry girl was brimming full of romance, hope, and happiness. I arrived on Thursday. On Sunday next we were married! Oh, to what else but ruin and regrec could such folly lead? Procuring a horse for her, we set out at once to return to my post far away over at once to return to my post far away over the mountains. These mountains were then as now, and ever will be I reckon crossed only by a dim, broken irail, with houses twenty and thirty miles apart for the few travelers.

travelers.

The first day out we came upon a great band of elk. Toward evening I drew a revolver and with wild delight we dashed among the frightened beasts, and, following them quite a distance, we lost our way; and so we had to spend our first night together, tired, hungry, thirsty, sitting under the piues on a hillside, holding on to our impatient horses. We reached my home all right, however, at length, after a week's ride, but only to find that my paper had been suppressed by the government, and we resolved to seek our fortunes in San Francisco. But we found neither fortune nor friends in the great new city, and so, returning to Oregon, I bought a ity, and so, returning to Oregon, I boug and so, returning to Oregon, I sought a bail of cattle, and we set out with our baby and a party of friends and relatives to reach the new mining camp, Canyon City, in east-ern Oregon. In fact, I had gone before to spy out the land. We fought the Indians and got some foothold, and we selected this location for our future home.

tion for our future home. A ROMANTIC RIDE.

And what a journey was this of ours over the Oregon Sierras, driving the bellowing cattle in the narrow trail through the deuse woods, up the steep, snowy mountains, down through the rouring cauous! It was wild, glorious, fresh, full of hazard and adventure. Minnie had made a willow basket and swung it to her saddie born, with the crewing and good-natured baby inside, looking up at her, laughing, as she leaped her horse over the fallen logs or made a full hand with whip and lasse, slashing after the cattle. But when we descended the wooded mountains to the open plain on the eastern side of the Sierras the Indians were ready to receive us, and we almost literally had to fight our way for the next week's journey, every day and night. And this woman was one of the truest souls that ever saw battle. I think she nover, even in the hour of death knew what fear was. She was not only a wanderful horsewoman, but very adroit in the use of arms. She was a much better shot, indeed, than myself. In our first little skirmish on this occasion I had taken position on a hill with a tew woods, up the steep, snowy mountains, down sion I had taken position on a hill with a few sion I had taken position on a hill with a few men, while the cattle and pack animals were corraled by the others in a bight in the foot hills below to prevent a stampede; and thus intrenched, we waited the attack from the Indians, who held the farther point of the ridge on which I had stationed my men. Suddenly Minnie, baby in arms, stood at my side and becan to calmir discuss the stantion side and began to calmiy discuss the situation and to pass merry remarks about the queer noises the bullets made as they flattened on the rocks about us and glanced over our heads. I finally got her to go down, or rather promise to go down, to camp for the better safety of the baby. But in a moment shu was back. She had hidden the laughing little baby in the rocks, and now, gun in hand, kept at my side until the brush was over and the

A LEAF PROM HER JOURNAL.

Here is one leaf from her journal, or rather, I think, her recollections of the journal, which she left me along with her other papers when she died:

when she died:

One night of that journey I shall not soon forget. There had been some fighting ahead of us, and we knew the too was jurking in ambush. They made a kind of fort of the freight, and while we lay down in the canno, baby and I, away up on the high, sharp butte, Josquin stood sentinel. And I say this to night in his behelf and in his praise, that he did bravely, and saved his loved ones from peril that night. That he stood on that dreary summit, a target for the foc, and no one but me to take note of his valorstood till the night was passed. There was no world loosing on to praise his courage, and echo it over the land; only the frozen stars in mystic groups far away, and the skender moon, like a sword drawn to hold him at bay.

Reaching the mines in safety, I, as detailed in a previous sketch, practiced law, mined,

Reaching the mines in safety, I, as detailed in a previous sketch, practiced law, mined, fought Indians, and indeed was the busiest of men in trying all means to get on. I planted the first orchard in all that land, pashed ahead as hard as I could and tried to be punctual and steady and thoughtful. Yet I was still but a lad in years. I forget to mention that I was meantime elected judge of the country and had begun to write the "Songs of the Sierras." My life was a sober and severe one. For without learning, I was trying to administer the law; without knowing how to read or spell, I was trying to write a book. I was walking a new road of life now. All was strange. What availed my knowledge of woodcraft in the courts of law? The mystery of making fire by the law? The mystery of making fire by the friction of two sticks of wood, the secret of